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BOROUGH OF
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

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Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1966

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne

1966

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1966)

Chairman : Alderman L. Hibbert

Deputy Chairman : Councillor J. Walker

Members :

The Worshipful the Mayor,
Alderman Mrs. S. A. Sidebottom, J.P.
Councillor I. Bardsley
Councillor S. Batty
Councillor B. Davenport
Councillor J. E. Eason
Councillor R. Fleetwood
Councillor R. Gleave
Councillor S. Harrison
Councillor E. Howarth
Councillor Mrs. A. A. Hughes
Councillor E. Jones
Councillor T. S. Paynter
Councillor H. White

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Eric J. H. Foster, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. Houldsworth, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M. Inst. P.C.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

D. D. Jagger, B.Sc.(Econ.), M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

G. H. Wilkinson F.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

John Winfield M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B. (Resigned 29.6.66)

A. P. Mellor M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

S. Howarth M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C.

B. G. Dunn, M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

I. J. Wilson, M.A.P.H.I., Dip.P.H.I.E.B. (Commenced 15.8.66)

CLERKS

Mrs. E. Waddington (Senior), Mrs. M. Millman, Mrs. E. Heelam,
Miss P. Askey, Miss A. Turner.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT CLEAN AIR

J. Cooper

STUDENT P.H.I.

E. T. Nelson

PUBLIC ANALYST

G. H. Baker, F.R.I.C., M.Inst.M.

MARKET PLACE,
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

MADAM MAYOR, MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1966.

The estimated mid-year population was lower by 40 than the estimate for 1965, and the trend of the last ten years of small annual decrease of population continued.

A total of 829 births was recorded, compared with 785 in 1965, giving an adjusted birth-rate of 17·8 as against 17·0 last year. Twenty infant deaths occurred, sixteen of them in infants under 1 month old, giving an infant mortality rate of 24·8, compared with 29 in 1965. There was, however, a larger number of stillbirths than in the previous year, 22 as against 12, with a correspondingly higher rate of 26·5 per 1,000 total births.

The chief causes of death were those which have been prominent for some years : cancer ; heart and coronary disease, and " strokes". There was, however, a considerable increase in the number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia (which includes broncho-pneumonia), and together these diseases accounted for over 20% of deaths. Many of the deaths in this group were of persons who had suffered years of disability from chronic bronchitis, and although the original cause of the disease may not be certain, there is now clear evidence that certain factors, notably air pollution and cigarette smoking, may seriously aggravate chronic bronchitis.

Although we have now become familiar with the declining importance of certain diseases as major causes of death, it is still noteworthy that in 1966 there were, for the first time, no deaths from tuberculosis.

The total number of notified cases of infectious disease was 492, 197 more than in 1965. This increase was mainly due to the beginning of the biennial increase in cases of measles, with 387 notifications. Methods of vaccination against measles are now available for use where special medical reasons exist. Measles vaccination is, however, not yet sufficiently developed to be used for a general scheme of vaccination, but it is likely that general vaccination will be possible in the near future.

Towards the end of the year, there was a considerable increase in cases of infective hepatitis. Cases occurred sporadically throughout the town, chiefly in younger school children. Advice was given to school staffs on simple hygienic measures, and a considerable amount of work of enquiry and investigation was undertaken by public health inspectors and school nurses. The majority of cases were mild, but the illness was more severe in some of the adults affected.

Later in this report, Mr. Houldsworth has discussed the problem caused by itinerant caravan dwellers. These problems are not, of course, peculiar to this town, and it appears that some positive action is now needed to end these difficulties and to give full educational and social opportunities to these people.

In conclusion I should like to extend my thanks to the Health Committee for their encouragement throughout the year, and also to Mr. Houldsworth and his staff for their assistance and support.

I am,

Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC J. H. FOSTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres).....4,146

Population:

	Males	Females	Total
At Census 1951	24,429	27,660	52,089
At Census 1961	23,901	26,264	50,165
Estimated, mid-1966	—	—	49,050

Number of inhabited houses:

At Census, 1961	16,870
Estimated at end of 1966	17,437

General rate for 1966	(in the £)	12/7d.
Rateable Value	£1,537,144	
Sum represented by a 1d. rate	£6,290	

Social Conditions of the Area

Ashton-under-Lyne is situated in the County of Lancashire, at the foot of the western slopes of the Pennines. Its highest point is 903 feet and its lowest 325 feet above sea level. The greater part of the town is situated between 330 and 340 feet above sea level.

The occupations are largely light engineering, cotton spinning, tool making, brewing and plastics.

Of the 30—40 industries employing over 50 persons, a cigarette packing firm employs well over 1000 persons, whilst 5 firms have a roll between 250 and 1000.

16 firms employ between 100 and 250 employees whilst 16 employ between 50 and 100 persons.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the principal vital statistics for 1966, with the comparable figure for 1965 :—

	1966	1965
Estimated population	49,050	49,090
Comparability factor (a) Births	1.08	1.08
(b) Deaths.....	1.02	1.02
Births (Total live and still)	829	785
Births—live	807	773
—still	22	12
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	16.5	15.7
Birth rate as adjusted by factor	17.8	17.0
Deaths	673	654
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	13.7	13.3
Death rate as adjusted by factor.....	14.0	13.6
Infant deaths.....	20	23
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.....	24.8	29.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	24	29
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—	—
Male infantile mortality rate	23	38
Female infantile mortality	8	20
Perinatal Mortality— (Stillbirth and first week deaths) (Total live and stillbirths)	44.6	31.8
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	26.5	15.3
Maternal Mortality— Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	1	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 total births	1.21	—
Neo-natal Mortality— Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	16	14
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19.8	18.1
Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 population— (a) Primary notification—Respiratory	.26	.32
—Non-respiratory ..	.06	.08
(b) Deaths—Respiratory.....	0.00	0.10
—Non-respiratory.....	0.00	0.02
Deaths from cancer—all forms, including leukaemia	108	121
Death rate per 1,000 population from cancer— all forms, including leukaemia	2.20	2.46

TABLE I
VITAL STATISTICS

Ashton-u-Lyne Municipal Boro' Population, Mid- Year, 1966 49,050	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1966 ..	807	*16.5	673	*13.7	22	26.5	1	1.21	20	24.8	16	19.8
Year 1965 ..	773	*15.7	654	*13.3	12	15.3	Nil	Nil	23	29.8	14	18.1
Year 1964 ..	891	*18.0	725	*14.7	16	17.6	1	1.10	28	35.0	22	24.7
Year 1963 ..	856	*17.3	738	*14.9	12	13.8	2	2.30	30	28.9	19	22.2
Year 1962 ..	796	*16.0	787	*15.8	13	16.1	Nil	Nil	23	18.9	14	17.6
1962-1966 ..	—	16.7	—	14.5	—	17.9	—	.92	—	27.5	—	20.5
Average 5 years												

*Adjusted

—live birth rate (comparability factor, 1.08)

—death rate (comparability factor, 1.02)

= 17.8 per 1,000.

= 14.0 per 1,000.

TABLE II

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and INFANTILE MORTALITY
1935-1966

YEAR Col. 1	Popu- lation Mid- Year Esti- mate Col. 2	No. of Births Col. 3	Crude Birth- Rate Col. 4	No. of Deaths Col. 5	Crude Death Rate Col. 6	No. of Infan- tile Deaths Col. 7	Infan- tile Mor- tality Rate per 1,000 Col. 8	AVERAGE 5 YEARS		
								Birth Rate Col. 9	Death Rate Col. 10	Infantile Mor- tality Col. 11
1935	50,220	620	12.3	705	14.0	41	66	12.7	14.7	65.0
1936	49,580	612	12.3	724	14.6	38	62			
1937	48,810	620	12.7	794	16.2	39	62			
1938	48,540	645	13.2	688	14.1	50	77			
1939	47,950	630	13.0	719	14.9	57	58			
1940	46,320	657	14.1	793	17.1	52	79	16.0	15.0	54.0
1941	45,950	669	14.5	696	15.1	49	72			
1942	45,040	687	14.9	632	14.0	27	39			
1943	44,490	804	18.0	684	15.3	39	48			
1944	44,310	830	18.7	605	13.6	30	36			
1945	44,270	720	16.2	670	15.1	30	41	18.5	14.3	43.0
1946	46,480	884	19.0	657	14.1	41	46			
1947	47,160	1,011	21.4	613	12.9	44	43			
1948	46,270	858	18.5	650	14.0	36	41			
1949	47,280	832	17.6	738	15.6	38	46			
1950	47,300	727	15.4	693	14.7	25	34	15.12	14.1	37.0
1951	45,960	731	15.9	700	15.2	30	41			
1952	45,720	645	14.1	643	14.1	27	42			
1953	45,230	697	15.41	606	13.4	17	24			
1954	49,530	735	14.8	660	13.3	32	44			
1955	51,210	724	14.1	714	13.9	18	25	15.2	14.3	26.2
1956	51,610	794	15.4	738	14.3	22	28			
1957	51,180	786	15.4	750	14.7	19	24			
1958	50,600	796	15.7	750	14.8	20	25			
1959	50,410	784	15.6	703	13.9	23	29			
1960	50,270	830	16.5	728	14.5	18	21	16.9	15.1	27.0
1961	50,020	846	16.9	769	15.4	16	19			
1962	49,810	796	16.0	787	15.8	23	29			
1963	49,610	856	17.3	738	14.9	30	35			
1964	49,380	891	18.0	725	14.7	28	31			
1965	49,090	773	15.7	654	13.3	23	29			
1966	49,050	807	16.5	673	13.7	20	24			

TABLE IV
CAUSES OF DEATH 1952-1966

No.	Cause of Death	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory..	15	11	11	13	10	6	9	6	6	8	5	5	4	5	—
2	Tuberculosis, other ..	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
3	Syphilitic disease ..	2	5	3	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—
4	Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	24	16	29	20	28	26	14	19	21	26	21	17	23	16	15
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	19	18	19	13	24	27	19	29	18	24	27	22	31	35	19
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	7	11	12	9	9	10	9	15	20	11	9	10	8	11	7
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	8	9	5	4	4	9	10	6	8	3	5	3	6	2	4
14	Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	57	48	49	51	47	60	53	58	53	55	50	71	47	55	61
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	2	3	1	2	4	3	5	—	1	—	5	3	3	2	2
16	Diabetes ..	2	3	5	2	5	5	7	7	6	5	8	4	3	4	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	70	87	106	99	124	109	100	122	120	120	107	102	100	96	85
18	Coronary diseases, angina ..	77	54	84	76	95	91	101	108	107	118	126	104	151	151	138
19	Hypertension with heart diseases ..	9	17	18	17	11	20	19	13	8	19	15	12	14	6	7
20	Other heart disease ..	148	128	110	151	144	143	144	101	115	109	142	135	95	65	68
21	Other circulatory disease ..	28	15	13	21	14	25	23	22	24	26	26	43	33	19	15
22	Influenza ..	—	—	4	2	4	18	46	10	—	17	8	8	2	1	6
23	Pneumonia ..	15	13	29	38	29	31	46	39	32	41	34	37	34	39	75
24	Bronchitis ..	51	62	47	59	55	59	66	54	80	87	89	69	61	49	67
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ..	2	6	3	11	9	6	9	4	5	5	5	7	8	10	4
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	7	7	3	6	9	8	8	4	1	1	5	6	6	6	5
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	3	1	5	4	1	—	3	3	1	1	4	4	2	2	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	7	4	5	12	3	3	7	4	2	—	8	3	1	2	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	1	5	5	—	3	3	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	5
31	Congenital malformations ..	—	2	6	5	6	50	6	2	50	4	3	2	56	3	44
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	56	52	59	66	65	50	55	52	6	55	47	42	56	49	15
33	Motor vehicle accidents ..	5	5	5	6	5	3	5	6	12	12	11	4	11	13	15
34	All other accidents ..	14	11	15	16	20	19	13	9	13	9	9	9	11	7	10
35	Suicide ..	6	4	7	7	5	5	10	9	11	6	7	3	8	5	6
36	Homicide and operations of war. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
	TOTALS	643	606	660	714	738	750	750	703	728	769	787	738	725	654	673

TABLE III
DEATHS 1966
AGE STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS										
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other heart disease	M	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Other circulatory disease	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Influenza	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Bronchitis	M	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V
INFANT DEATHS
AGES AND CAUSES

CAUSES	AGE AT DEATH					
	Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and less than 6 months		6 months and less than 12 months	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
23. Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	—
24. Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	1	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ..	4	1	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	3	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	12	4	1	1	2	—

Grouped causes of death 1966
Proportions

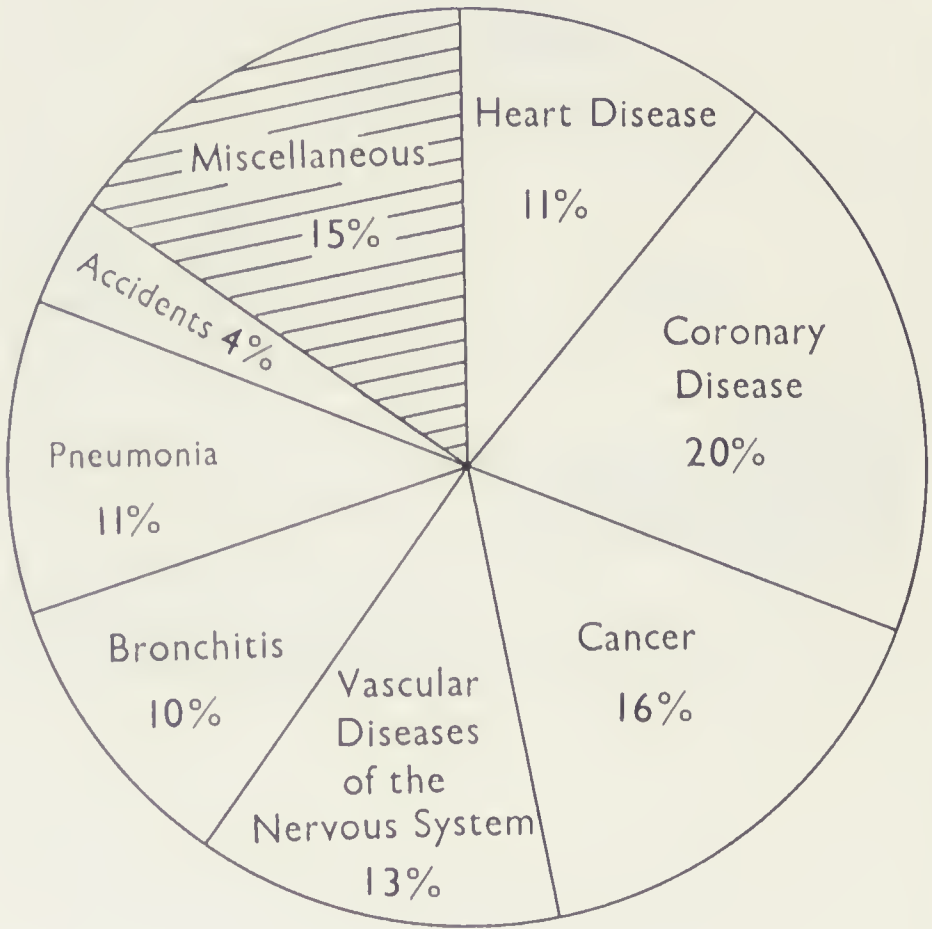


TABLE VI
CANCER DEATHS
3 year moving average (1951-1965)

	Cancer of Stomach	Lung and Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Sites	
1951	23	16	8	5	54	106
1952	21	17	7	6	53	104
1953	23	19	10	7	51	110
1954	22	17	7	6	49	101
1955	26	19	10	4	49	108
1956	25	21	9	6	53	114
1957	23	23	9	8	53	116
1958	20	25	11	8	57	121
1959	17	22	15	8	55	117
1960	22	24	15	6	55	122
1961	23	23	13	5	53	117
1962	21	24	10	4	58	117
1963	20	27	9	5	56	117
1964	20	31	9	4	54	118
1965	18	28	9	4	54	113
	324	336	151	86	804	1701

TABLE VII
DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG,
BRONCHITIS, AND CORONARY THROMBOSIS
1951-1966

	Cancer of Lung (1)	Bronchitis (2)	Coronary Throm- bosis (3)	Total of the 3 Groups (4)	Total Deaths (5)	% (4) of (5) (6)
1951	15	54	64	133	700	19%
1952	19	51	77	147	643	23%
1953	18	62	54	134	606	22%
1954	19	47	84	150	660	23%
1955	13	59	76	148	714	21%
1956	24	55	95	174	738	24%
1957	27	59	91	177	750	24%
1958	19	66	101	186	750	25%
1959	29	54	108	191	703	27%
1960	18	80	107	205	728	28%
1961	24	87	118	229	769	30%
1962	27	89	126	242	787	31%
1963	22	69	104	195	738	26%
1964	31	61	151	243	726	33%
1965	35	49	151	235	654	36%
1966	19	67	138	224	673	33%

TABLE VIII
CANCER DEATHS (1942-1966)

Table showing Trends (sexes separated) from all groups with
Lung and Bronchus group separated

Year	Total Cancer Deaths	MALES				FEMALES		
		All Groups	Lung & Bron- chus	Percen- tage (3) of (2)	3 Year moving aver. (3)	All Groups	Lung & Bron- chus	Percen- tage (7) of (6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1942	98	47	3	6	5.3	51	—	—
1943	96	48	6	13	6.3	48	3	6
1944	86	46	10	22	9.0	40	2	5
1945	99	48	11	23	9.0	51	6	12
1946	89	45	6	13	8.0	44	—	—
1947	74	34	7	21	6.0	40	3	8
1948	97	43	4	9	8.3	54	4	7
1949	98	57	14	25	10.0	41	3	7
1950	106	50	12	24	13.0	56	1	2
1951	97	56	13	23	14.3	41	2	5
1952	117	64	18	28	15.3	53	1	2
1953	105	47	15	32	16.3	58	3	5
1954	115	57	16	28	14.7	58	3	5
1955	99	54	13	24	17.0	45	—	—
1956	116	66	22	33	19.6	50	2	4
1957	135	77	24	31	20.0	58	3	5
1958	110	59	14	24	20.0	51	5	10
1959	127	68	22	32	17.0	59	7	12
1960	121	52	15	29	19.7	69	3	4
1961	119	64	22	34	20.7	55	2	4
1962	117	64	25	39	22.0	53	2	4
1963	126	61	19	31	22.6	65	3	4
1964	118	60	24	40	24.0	58	7	12
1965	121	71	29	41	23.3	50	6	12
1966	108	57	17	30		51	2	4
	2694	1395	381	27		1299	73	6

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 492 notifications in 1966 and 295 last year.

Table X analyses the cases notified by age and condition.

Table XI gives the secular trend for the last 30 years.

The quarterly notifications of measles and whooping cough are shown below over the period of 12 years.

TABLE IX
MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH
Quarterly Notifications
1955-1966

Year	Quarter	Measles	Whooping Cough	Year	Quarter	Measles	Whooping Cough
1955	1	898	16	1961	1	350	2
	2	145	18		2	273	10
	3	10	13		3	111	1
	4	6	25		4	5	—
1956	1	8	39	1962	1	4	1
	2	9	12		2	—	—
	3	1	18		3	10	19
	4	3	26		4	133	11
1957	1	452	48	1963	1	485	9
	2	440	13		2	194	14
	3	29	46		3	21	9
	4	1	6		4	29	18
1958	1	29	23	1964	1	14	7
	2	121	54		2	77	9
	3	6	21		3	43	14
	4	10	1		4	504	11
1959	1	179	2	1965	1	128	—
	2	517	4		2	22	2
	3	39	3		3	21	—
	4	21	3		4	5	—
1960	1	29	6	1966	1	5	1
	2	19	4		2	15	—
	3	36	10		3	118	3
	4	73	8		4	249	—

TABLE X
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1966
AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

DISEASES	Total Cases at all Ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—64	65 and over	Age unknown	Total Deaths	Total cases Removed to Hospital from the District
Smallpox.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	30	—	1	3	1	6	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	5
Measles	387	24	33	67	70	67	119	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Acute Poliomyelitis— Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis— Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia— (Primary & Infl.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	4	2	—	—	11
Non-Pulmon. Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis ..	42	—	—	1	1	1	25	5	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
TOTALS	492	24	34	72	74	74	165	10	8	12	4	11	—	4	—	—	29

TABLE XI
INFECTIOUS DISEASES
ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS—1937-1966

Total	724 554 324 1149 692 914 956 742 501 516 902 952 930 734 1179 813 908 519 1470 290 1492 466 893 628 929 376 855 1053 295 492
Infective Hepatitis	— —

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 16 new cases of tuberculosis notified, 13 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary. Of the 13 pulmonary cases, 10 were males and 3 females. This is the lowest total of notifications ever recorded, and for the first time, no deaths from this disease were recorded.

Table XII shows the diminishing number of persons on the Tuberculosis Register.

Comprehensive medical care is provided by the Chest Clinic under the direction of the Consultant Chest Physician from persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Careful investigation into living conditions, family history, workplace and contacts of the patient is carried out by the tuberculosis health visitor attached to the Chest Clinic. Whilst the work of this nurse is closely associated with the treatment of the patient, she is particularly concerned with preventive measures. These include arranging for contacts of the case to attend the Chest Clinic for B.C.G. inoculations and chest X-ray, and to secure information about the possible source of the disease amongst the circle of contacts.

In conjunction with the Health Department of the particular district, the Health Visitor is instrumental in securing attention to environmental defects which might hinder the patient's recovery.

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register over the last 10 years :—

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER
TABLE XII

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1957	344	35
1958	362	44
1959	344	33
1960	304	26
1961	295	27
1962	272	36
1963	229	39
1964	216	37
1965	182	27
1966	154	25

The classification of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1966 was :—

Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Total respiratory and non-respiratory		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
106	48	154	15	10	25	121	58	179

The housing conditions of cases on the register are indicated in the table below :—

TABLE XIII
RESPIRATORY CASES ON THE
TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER
Housing Standards and number of children

General Housing Standard	House-holds on Register	No children	One child	Two children	Three children	Four children	Five children	Six children	Total children
Good	96	49	31	10	4	2	—	—	71
Fair ..	54	25	6	14	7	1	1	1	64
Bad ..	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	6
	154								141

Of the 154 households in which there was a case of respiratory tuberculosis, the general standard of house was as indicated in the table.

The table also shows the distribution of children in these households in respect of the type of housing.

The Housing Committee of the Borough gives special consideration to recommendations for re-housing in cases of tuberculosis. The object of these recommendations is to provide a standard of housing where the risks of direct infection from one member of the family to another are minimised and particularly to safeguard young children from possible exposure to infection.

The following table shows the recommendations I have made over the last 15 years with the number of cases actually re-housed :—

TABLE XIV

Year	Recommendations of M.O.H.	Re-Housed
1952	20	15
1953	12	12
1954	15	4
1955	16	10
1956	16	8
1957	19	3
1958	14	6
1959	6	3
1960	10	2
1961	4	7
1962	7	2
1963	4	2
1964	5	1
1965	4	7
1966	0	0
TOTAL	152	82

TABLE XV

TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES AND DEATHS 1966

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—65	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	10	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
	13		3		—		—	
	16				—			
Case rate per 1,000	.26	.06	Death Rate per 1,000		0.00		0.00	
	.32				0.00			

TABLE XVI
TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATES ANNUALLY 1947-1966

YEAR	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Pulm'ry	Non-Pulm'ry	Total	Pulm'ry	Non-Pulm'ry	Total
1947	1.02	0.42	1.44	0.53	0.19	0.72
1948	1.03	0.27	1.30	0.54	0.13	0.67
1949	1.35	0.19	1.54	0.67	0.14	0.81
1950	0.90	0.20	1.10	0.49	0.08	0.57
1951	1.15	0.24	1.39	0.35	0.09	0.44
1952	1.62	0.37	1.99	0.33	0.04	0.37
1953	1.22	0.33	1.55	0.24	0.04	0.28
1954	1.11	0.28	1.39	0.22	0.00	0.22
1955	0.99	0.08	1.07	0.33	0.00	0.33
1956	0.60	0.05	0.65	0.19	0.02	0.21
1957	1.03	0.02	1.05	0.12	0.00	0.12
1958	0.83	0.23	1.06	0.17	0.02	0.19
1959	0.29	0.06	0.35	0.12	0.02	0.14
1960	0.39	0.02	0.41	0.12	0.00	0.12
1961	0.98	0.06	1.04	0.16	0.00	0.16
1962	0.80	0.18	0.98	0.12	0.02	0.14
1963	0.60	0.10	0.70	0.10	0.00	0.10
1964	0.72	0.16	0.88	0.08	0.00	0.08
1965	0.32	0.08	0.40	0.10	0.02	0.12
1966	0.26	0.06	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average for 20 years	0.86	0.17	1.03	0.25	0.04	0.29
Average for first 5-year period 1947—1951	1.09	0.26	1.35	0.52	0.12	0.64
Average for last 5-year period 1962—1966	0.54	0.12	0.66	0.08	0.01	0.09

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

I.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MANCHESTER REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

A. General Hospital

The Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital, Lake Section and Infirmary Section, is controlled and administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board acting through their Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee.

The hospital admits medical and surgical cases ; there is an out-patient department at the Infirmary and the Lake Section provides through its Maternity Department, maternity beds and an ante-natal clinic.

B. Infectious Diseases

The area is served by a number of Infectious Diseases Hospitals ; Monsall and Westhulme (Oldham) taking the majority of our cases in that order of frequency.

SMALLPOX. The Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Bury, would take any cases of smallpox.

C. Tuberculosis Services

The Chest Clinic, Lees Street, is now administered by the Regional Hospital Board, though certain aspects of this work, more particularly the domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts, come within the domain of the Local Health Authority's Medical Officer (the Divisional Medical Officer for Health Division No. 17).

The times for attendance at the Clinic are as follows :—

Tuesdays		1-30 p.m.
Wednesdays		9-30 a.m.
Fridays		9-30 a.m.
2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month at (Appointment only)		5-30 p.m.

A clinic for children only is held Friday afternoons from 1-30.

II.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

The Lancashire County Council are the Local Health Authority for the Ashton-under-Lyne area, and they have set up a Divisional Scheme for Administration covering the whole of the County of Lancashire.

Ashton-under-Lyne is one of the five constituent districts in Health Division No. 17, which is comprised as follows :—

Ashton-under-Lyne Borough
Mossley Borough
Audenshaw Urban District
Denton Urban District
Droylsden Urban District

The services which are provided by the Lancashire County Council, with effect from July 5th, 1948, are as follows :—

1. Maternity and Child Welfare
2. School Medical Service
3. Midwifery
4. Health Visiting
5. Home Nursing
6. Vaccination and Immunisation
7. Ambulance Service
8. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care
9. Domestic Help
10. Mental Health
11. Health Education

The above services are administered by the Lancashire County Council acting through their Divisional Health Committee No. 17.

A brief résumé of the above services as available to residents in Ashton-under-Lyne follows, the items being listed in the order as shown above :—

1. Maternity and Child Welfare

Centres held at—

Child Welfare	Crickets Lane,	Tuesdays 2 p.m.
	Richmond House,	
	York Place,	Thursdays 2 p.m.
	Ormonde Street,	Wednesdays 2 p.m.
	Hurst Nook,	Mondays 2 p.m.
	Methodist Sunday	
	School, Oldham Rd.,	Tuesdays 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics,	Crickets Lane, Richmond House, York Place,	} Alternate Fridays 2 p.m.
*Speech Therapy	Richmond House, York Place,	
*Ultra Violet Light Clinics,	Richmond House, York Place,	Each morning— Monday to Friday Tuesdays and Fridays 9 a.m.

2. School Medical Service

The School Clinic at Crickets Lane is open throughout the week and provides the following Clinics :—

Minor Ailments	Dental*
Ophthalmic*	Chiropody*
Orthopaedic*	

3. Health Visitors

Crickets Lane Clinic

Mrs. Mason

Richmond House, York Place

Miss Cleary

Mrs. Beaumont

Mrs. Allott

Mrs. Kendrick

Miss Naden

Miss McNally

4. School Nurses

Mrs. Wolstenholme

Mrs. Cumberland

5. Midwives

The following are the names and addresses of the Midwives practising in Ashton-under-Lyne :—

Mrs. M. Crompton,

Lime Bank, Taunton Road, Ashton-under-Lyne

Tel. No. ASHton 5070

Mrs. M. Tattersall,

2, Mossley Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Tel. No. ASHton 2086

Mrs. E. Broadhurst,

91, Hamilton Street, Stalybridge

Tel. No. STA 2674

Mrs. H. H. S. Roberts,

133 Currier Lane, Ashton-u-Lyne.

Tel. No. ASHton 4623

Mrs. S. R. O'Rourke,

3 Woodend View, Mossley.

Tel. No. MY8 2224

* Denotes by appointment.

REPORT ON SLUM CLEARANCE

The following is a summary of the position insofar as properties affected by clearance procedure are concerned :—

Number of unfit properties included in Clearance Areas since 1955 ..	2018
Number of unfit properties dealt with as individually unfit, i.e. Demolition Orders or Closing Orders	100
Number of unfit properties included in Medical Officer of Health's Certificate of Unfitness (these properties were owned by the Council or were temporary prefabricated bungalows)	174
	2292
Number of properties not unfit for habitation but acquired under Part III of the Housing Act or included in confirmed Compulsory Purchase Orders to secure comprehensive development	299
Number of properties not unfit for habitation but included in Compulsory Purchase Orders which have yet to be confirmed	—
	Total 2591

The following areas have been included in Compulsory Purchase Orders in 1966 and have not yet been confirmed :

Clearance Area and properties comprised therein	No. of properties	
Back Cambridge St. No. 1	5	Local Inquiry to be held.
Back Cambridge St. No. 2	8	Local Inquiry to be held.
Wimpole Street	10	Local Inquiry to be held.
Glebe Street	3	Local Inquiry to be held.
Hill Street	19	Local Inquiry to be held.
Albion Street	10	Local Inquiry to be held.
Pothill Square No. 1	11	Local Inquiry to be held.
Pothill Square No. 2	9	Local Inquiry to be held.
Cross Hope Street No. 1	7	Local Inquiry to be held.
John Street	17	
Hope Street	14	

The following clearance area has been made the subject of a Clearance Order, during 1966.

Newton Street	5	Confirmed.
---------------	---	------------

The properties included in the following clearance area are being purchased by agreement :

Clearance Area and properties comprised therein	No. of properties
Park Street	8

MARKET PLACE
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

MADAM MAYOR, MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of your Public Health Inspectors for the year 1966.

The work of the Department was disrupted in June by the resignation of Mr. J. Winfield, District Public Health Inspector. Fortunately, the vacancy was filled during August by the return of a former student, Mr. I. J. Wilson.

Many of the remarks which have in the past been included in this prologue I have included under the appropriate headings, in the hope that the report will make more interesting reading.

One aspect of our work on which I wish to comment is the increasing problem of dealing with caravans occupied by itinerant "traders". There is no doubt that the number of such caravans operating in the North West has increased considerably during the year.

Although termed "gypsies", these people are certainly not the Romany Gypsies, but are itinerant tinkers, usually of Irish origin. Their main trade appears to be the collection of scrap metals, which are collected at the camp site and broken down into the various grades according to value. Such waste as has no value is just left on the site when they move to another area, which, with the litter associated with everyday life, creates an eyesore, necessitating removal by the local authority.

Usually of rough appearance and manner, their presence has a disturbing effect on residents of houses in the vicinity of their camps, particularly so in the case of old people whom they pester for their water supplies, and often use outside toilets without requesting permission.

Their attitude to officials of any kind is invariably antagonistic because of their constant contacts with such people, and it is not uncommon for them to threaten physical violence.

The absence of any specific legislation with which to deal with these people makes the job of handling them very difficult. In the case of privately owned land, it is only possible to warn the landowner that he is operating an unlicensed caravan site and is liable to prosecution in consequence, leaving him to remove the caravans from his land. On local-authority owned land, we have recourse only to the law of trespass, which is difficult in the extreme to operate.

In practice, as soon as the presence of caravans on a site is known, a visit is paid by a Public Health Inspector. If private land is involved, the procedure indicated above is involved. More often than not, they choose cleared sites as near to the town centre as possible, which are

owned by the local authority. In these cases, occupiers of vans are warned that they are trespassing and are requested to move within twenty-four hours, which invariably invoke excuses as to why it is not possible to move on, ranging from vehicle breakdowns requiring new engines, gearboxes, back axles, etc., to the need for medical treatment to one person, albeit that there may be several vans housing upwards of a dozen people. A further visit is made the following day, and if there are no signs of movement, arrangements are made to enforce removal.

This part of the operation is most difficult. It is usual to assemble at the site a heavy vehicle capable of towing caravans onto the roadway, accompanied by two or three of the biggest men available, and of course the Public Health Inspector. The co-operation of the police force is essential to the operation for two reasons, firstly, to prevent physical violence on members of staff and secondly to invoke the law of obstruction of the highway once the vans have been towed onto the road. This show of force is sufficient generally to stimulate the caravanners into action, reluctantly, and with dire threats and abuse to all officials.

The whole procedure is very unpleasant and time consuming, and trying for those involved, but as succeeding governments appear to fight shy of this very difficult problem, it looks as though we shall have to carry on as at present, for some time.

In conclusion, I offer my sincere thanks to Alderman Hibbert and Councillor Gleave, both of whom have served as Chairman during the year, and the Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement ; to Dr. Foster for his courtesy and help ; and to the Staff of the Department for their continued loyalty and enthusiasm.

I have the honour to be,

Madam Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

H. HOULDSWORTH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Environmental Health Services

Embodying the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the Year 1966

Housing Statistics

1. Number of new Houses erected during the year :—

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the Local Authority	77	182
(ii) By other Local Authorities ..	—	—
(iii) By other Bodies or Persons ..	89	13
2. Total No. of Council-owned dwellings at end of year .. 5806
3. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1127
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 1751
 - (c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit .. 635
4. Houses included in Clearance Areas 129
5. Individual houses represented as being unfit for human habitation 10
6. Houses demolished :

In Clearance Areas :

- (1) Houses unfit for human habitation
- (2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.
- (3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2), Housing Act, 1957

Not in Clearance Areas :

- (4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957
- (5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health
- (6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts
- (7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders

Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
	Persons	Families
294	562	230
—		
34		
—	11	6
—		
—		
—		

7. Unfit houses closed :—

	Number	Displaced during Year	
		Families	Persons
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—		
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ..	—	—	—

8. Unfit houses made fit :—

	Number
(1) By owner after informal action by local authority	247
(2) After formal notice under—	
(a) Public Health Acts	392
(b) Housing Act, 1957, Sections 9 and 16	
(i) by owner	—
(ii) by Local Authority	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—
(4) After modification or revocation of a Clearance Order under S.21 Housing Act, 1961	—
(5) After determination of a Closing Order under S.27 Housing Act, 1961	—

9. Purchase of houses by agreement :—

	Number of houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in Col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	2	4

10. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants :—

Action during the year :—

- (a) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard
- (b) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to full standard
- (c) Work completed

No. of dwellings or other bldgs. affected
163
154
158

11. Rent Act, 1957 :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	5
No. of Certificates issued	4
No. of Undertakings accepted	2
No. of cancellations	—
Visits made in relation thereto	8

WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS

For the past 20 years, the Council has operated a waste-water closet conversion scheme. Initially, a fixed grant of £5 was paid. This was raised to £10 in 1958 and 50% of the reasonable cost in 1960. As a result of the last increase, it has become our policy to take statutory action under Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936, in all cases of reported defective waste-water closets.

At the time of the inauguration of the scheme there were approximately 10,000 waste-water closets. After 20 years, by reason of conversion, slum clearance and improvement grants, the estimated number is now 2,000. This is still too high a number, and I hope that it will not be necessary to celebrate the silver jubilee of the scheme.

During the year, 214 waste-water closets were abolished under the scheme, but it is estimated that a further 328 waste-water closets were abolished by reason of improvement grants and property demolitions.

CLEAN AIR

Industrial Premises

127 observations on various chimneys were carried out for contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958.

Over the past few years, co-operation from industry to minimise pollution from works chimneys has been very good. During the year, it was not necessary to institute proceedings in respect of any infringements due to emissions from chimneys. However, it was necessary to prosecute a firm of scrap dealers under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act 1956, for causing nuisance by burning materials in the open. This is a practice which is becoming more prevalent, and mainly concerns the burning of worn-out motor vehicles, electricity cable and waste material

from scavenging operations. Cable burning is dangerous if the covering material is P.V.C., since the gas known as "Phosgene" is given off in the process and anyone carrying out this operation must register with the Alkali Inspectorate, who impose stringent conditions as to plant requirements and methods before permitting it.

Domestic Premises

The Smoke Control Order No. 6 came into operation on the 1st August, bringing the total number of premises under control to 4,030, covering 610.38 acres.

On the 26th May, Smoke Control Order No. 7 was confirmed, less than three months after submission to the Minister, and will become operative on the 1st July, 1967.

Atmospheric Pollution

The following statistics show :—

- (Fig. 1) the monthly results for the year as recorded at our two sites at the Health Department Office and the Bailiff's house at Knott Hill Reservoir ;
- (Fig. 2) those results shown graphically along with the results of each year since recording commenced ;
- (Fig. 3) shows winter and summer averages for each year since records commenced and are based on figures provided by Warren Spring Laboratory.

One is tempted to try to draw conclusions from these figures, which would be unwise, because there are many factors which govern the results, chief of which is the weather. Should a severe winter follow this year's mild one, it could greatly alter the general picture.

It will be several years yet before it will be possible to use these statistics logically. In the meantime we look at them optimistically and say that there appears to be an improvement.

Before leaving this subject, I wish to record my appreciation of Mr. Baron, Bailiff at Knott Hill Reservoir, who has operated the volumetric instrument at his home for over two years with commendable accuracy and enthusiasm.

VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS INSTRUMENT (1)

CONCENTRATIONS															
SMOKE						SULPHUR DIOXIDE									
Concentration Microgrms. per cub.m.						Concentration Microgrms. per cub.m.									
Average			Highest			Lowest			Average			Highest		Lowest	
H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.	
1966															
January	286	88	916	204	28	274	163	620	352	75	98				
February	181	83	849	272	40	200	130	615	295	95	74				
March	184	102	316	258	44	226	162	393	359	112	71				
April	146	51	457	207	7	186	89	363	244	117	31				
May	91	40	198	123	15	147	109	241	265	63	64				
June	74	32	167	77	11	122	99	210	145	84	57				
July	88	38	231	112	15	165	83	273	142	97	52				
August	86	35	200	80	7	108	95	317	174	63	52				
September	178	68	450	174	25	202	120	444	237	89	77				
October	253	90	639	180	15	236	111	482	162	86	58				
November	231	101	697	353	20	248	130	533	322	94	57				
December	212	118	780	212	39	232	148	534	278	82	64				
Averages	167	70.5				195	120								

H.D. = Health Department
K.H. = Knott Hill

The preceding graph shows the monthly average levels of pollution by Sulphur Dioxide and particulate matter, as recorded by the volumetric apparatus.

HEALTH OFFICE

KNOTT HILL

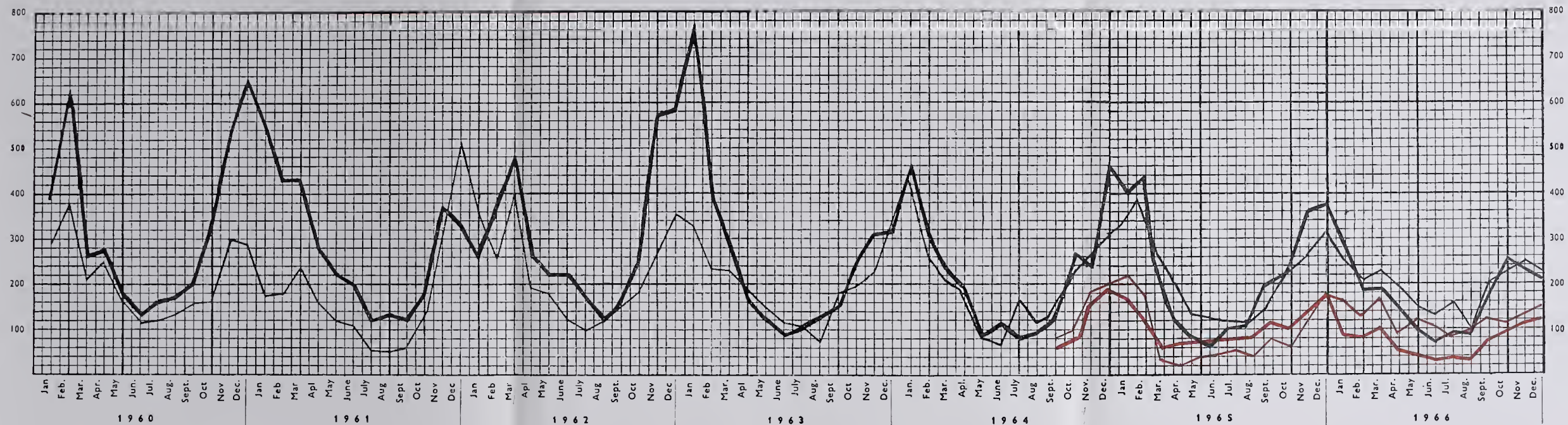
SOUTH EAST LANCs. AND NORTH CHES. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(2)

Micro gms
per cub
metre

----- AVERAGE SULPHUR VALUES
----- AVERAGE SMOKE VALUES

----- AVERAGE SULPHUR VALUES
----- AVERAGE SMOKE VALUES



(3)

**WINTER AND SUMMER AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS OF
SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE**

expressed in Microgrammes per Cubic Meter.

	Smoke				Sulphur Dioxide			
	Health Dept.		Knott Hill		Health Dept.		Knott Hill	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
1961	383	178	—	—	270	83	—	—
1962	421	190	—	—	303	143	—	—
1963	385	123	—	—	259	135	—	—
1964	331	129	—	—	288	127	—	—
1965	337	120	151	51	333	141	150	87
1966	224	110	97	44	236	155	141	99

Inspection and Supervision of Food

The information supplied in this section summarises the work of your Inspectors in safeguarding the food supplied to the public.

As will be seen from the samples of milk taken for biological examination, it was again necessary to sample extensively for Brucellosis without being able to take any positive action in respect of cows found to be affected. However, the Government did announce the initiation of a Brucellosis eradication scheme during the year, but since it will be on a voluntary basis initially and involves the building up of a number of licensed disease-free herds from which to produce disease-free stock, inevitably it must be several years before the scheme can reach fruition.

Milk Supply

Action taken with regard to the administration of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Regulations.

1. The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

- (i) No. of dealers' licences in force at end of year in respect of :—
- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (a) Pasteurising plant .. — | (b) Sterilising plant .. — |
| (c) Ultra heat treatment plant — | |
| (d) Pre-packed milk .. 177 | (e) Unreated milk .. 7 |
- (ii) By virtue of (i) above, No. of dealers at end of year authorised to deal in milk of the following designations :—
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Untreated 14 | (b) Pasteurised .. 85 |
| (c) Sterilised 174 | (e) Ultra-heat treated 20 |

2. Action taken by local authority in relation to samples taken in the district :

(i) Samples for Biological Examination :

	<i>Total No. of samples submitted</i>	RESULTS		
		<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>No result</i>
Results :—	72			
(a) Tuberculosis		—	—	—
(b) Brucellosis—Ring Test		38	34	—
(c) Brucellosis—Culture Test		4	68	—
(d) Brucellosis—Biological Test		1	7	—

(ii) Samples for Statutory Tests

	<i>No. of Samples</i>	RESULTS		
		<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Void Samples</i>
Raw Milk :				
(a) Methylene Blue Test —		—	—	—
Heat Treated Milk :				
(b) Methylene Blue Test } 61		{ 61	—	—
(c) Phosphatase Test } 19		{ 61	—	—
(d) Turbidity Test —		19	—	—
(e) Colony Count Test —		—	—	—

Ice-Cream

17 samples of ice-cream were forwarded for methylene blue test and were reported upon as follows :—

Grade 1	..	..	..	..	10
Grade 2	..	..	..	..	7
Grade 3	..	..	..	..	—
Grade 4	..	..	..	..	—

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

The sampling of foods and drugs is not haphazard as may appear from the list of commodities, but is planned with the Public Analyst and is based on the numerous Regulations and Orders which govern standards of quality of foods and requirements as to labelling.

Of particular interest was the promulgation of a two-year national sampling scheme, designed to provide data as to extent of pesticide residues present in foods. Sponsored by the Association of Municipal Corporations and the Association of Public Analysts, the original intention provided for volunteer authorities to have analysed 40 samples of various foods during each year. When the final scheme was produced, however, it was found that a very complex system of sampling had been devised which provided for only 2,358 samples for the whole of the country, and the requirement from this Authority was 3 samples. Both Mr. Baker, Public Analyst, and myself, along with many other colleagues, were of the opinion that such a small number would not provide information which was statistically sound. The Council therefore agreed to carry out the programme of 40 samples, as originally intended, during the financial year 1966/67.

Up to the end of the calendar year, 23 samples had been procured, of which four showed evidence of residual pesticides, as follows :—

Carrots	..	..	..	..	0·07 parts per million D.D.E.
Beetroot	..	..	..	..	0·05 parts per million Endrin
Pasteurised milk	..	..	..	..	0·29 parts per million Lindane
Pears	..	..	..	..	0·13 parts per million Heptachlor

Whilst the individual amounts are not in themselves significant as a danger to the health of the public, they are very important in terms of the extent of contamination of foodstuffs in common use.

During the year, 136 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The details of these samples are as follows :—

Milks	3
Sausages	6
Fruit drinks	12
Cheese	10
Meat pies	10
Jams and preserves	3
Ice cream	3
Fruit and Christmas puddings	4
Marzipan	2
Ground almonds	2
Pork luncheon meat	4
Tonic water	2
Shandy	2
Dried milk	2
Tinned soups	2
Tinned milk	2
Danish pork	2
Glace cherries	2
Minced meat	2
Vinegar	2
Brown sugar	2

One sample each of the following :

Soda water ; dry ginger ; tomato juice ; vitamin health drink ; meat pudding ; margarine ; butter ; liver and bacon croquettes ; Virol ; paprika ; calf's foot jelly ; sweet pepper sauce ; maple syrup ; yoghurt ; French mustard ; lemon cheese ; tinned hamburgers ; Spam spread ; bacon grill ; pickled onions ; stuffed pork roll ; picnic pork ; chunky pork ; sago ; mixed fruit ; cocktail cherries ; honey ; cooking oil ; coco-nut ; stoned dates ; nut mix ; flavoured breadcrumbs ; cut mixed peel ; " Mexicorn ".

The table below gives particulars of the samples found upon analysis to have been adulterated or below standard :

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Adulteration</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Pork sausage	Contained undeclared preservative.	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Pork sausage	Deficient in meat	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Meat Pie	Deficient in meat	Further sample taken. (Satisfactory).
Meat pie	Deficient in meat	Warning to manufacturer.
Pork Luncheon Meat	Deficient in meat	Further sample taken.
Pork Luncheon Meat	Deficient in meat	Follow-up to previous sample—letter sent to importer.
Danish Pork	Deficient in meat	Formal sample taken—satisfactory.
Chunky Pork	Deficient in meat	Formal sample taken January, 1967.
Bitter lemon drink	Contained above the permitted lead content.	Further sample taken January, 1967.
Orange drink	Contained strong solution of ammonia.	Letter to manufacturer.
Orange drink	Contained strong solution of ammonia.	Letter to manufacturer.

FOOD HYGIENE

1,171 inspections were made of food premises, resulting in improvements being carried out at several establishments.

The maintenance of regular inspections of all food premises, but particularly catering establishments, is of paramount importance, and every effort is made to keep them under constant surveillance.

The foods listed below were surrendered by local trades people and condemned as unfit for human consumption.

FOOD CONDEMNED 1966

	T.	C.	Q.
Tinned goods	2	7	74½
Frozen foods	2	15	29
Beef	—	1	68
Black puddings	—	9	12
Butter	—	—	13
Soft drinks	—	—	2½
Total	5	13	87

MEAT INSPECTION

The throughput of pigs at the large slaughterhouse has continued to increase, which, coupled with the requirements of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963, meant that the services of one inspector were required virtually full-time throughout the year.

The amount of meat and offal condemned showed a substantial decrease in spite of an increase of 18% in the number of pigs slaughtered.

No. of animals killed (pigs only)	42,471
No. of animals inspected (pigs only)	42,471
Total weight of meat and offals destroyed during the year as diseased, unsound and unfit for human consumption	16 tons 13 cwts. 76 lbs.

Carcases and Organs Condemned as Totally Unfit for Human Consumption

PIGS	TUBER- CULOSIS	OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS			
		Inflam- matory Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Condi- tions	Total
Whole carcases con- demned	—	55	1	21	77
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	664	4,093	1,179	122	6,058

Details of Various Organs Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption

	Tuber- culosis	Inflam- matory	Parasitic	Other Diseases
Heads and Tongues ..	664	—	—	—
Lungs (prs.)	—	2,879	—	—
Livers	—	—	1,072	—
Plucks	—	1,053	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

After a slow start, owing to staffing difficulties, it was found possible to commence detailed inspections of registered premises and by the year end some 50% had received complete inspections.

Notices of contraventions were served immediately after inspections had taken place, in all cases.

The following is an analysis of the contraventions found :—

Section	No. of contraventions found		Section	No. of contraventions found	
4.	Cleanliness	191	13.	Sitting facilities	3
5.	Overcrowding	2	14.	Seats (sedentary workers)	—
6.	Temperature	201	15.	Eating facilities	13
7.	Ventilation	107	16.	Floors, passages and stairs	207
8.	Lighting	76	17.	Fencing exposed parts machinery	8
9.	Sanitary conveniences	56	18.	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—
10.	Washing facilities	39	19.	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
11.	Supply of drinking water	—	23.	Prohibition of heavy work	—
12.	Clothing accommodation	15	24.	First Aid General Provisions	82
					TOTAL 1,000

No particular difficulties were experienced and very little opposition was found from owners or occupiers of premises, either to the Inspectors or to the notices subsequently served.

It was found that the larger firms, which probably had branches in many towns, were very co-operative and, in general, undertook to remedy contraventions of the Act within days of receiving a notice.

In the smaller shops and offices which were local to Ashton, it was often necessary to re-visit after service of notice to explain our requirements and the reasons for them. Particularly was this so in connection with artificial lighting.

Probably our greatest difficulty has been in explaining to occupiers of premises that adequate lighting did not consist merely of providing sufficient points of adequate wattage, but that positioning of lights in

relation to work areas was equally important and the efficiency of lighting could be affected by the types of shades used and the decoration of rooms.

The standards laid down in the I.E.S. Code were recommended on all occasions.

Only five accidents were reported during the year, all of a minor nature. Four concerned falls and one where an object fell from a shelf and struck a shop assistant.

In all, 524 visits were made to registered premises.

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	2	130	60
Retail Shops ..	11	369	217
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	—	18	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	1	81	23
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
Totals	14	598	304

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

A comprehensive service was provided for the elimination of rats and mice for dwellinghouses, shops and commercial and industrial premises and agricultural premises. All complaints were dealt with promptly.

Sewer treatments were carried out, using fluoracetamide, but the results obtained were not as satisfactory as had been expected.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in district ..	22,216	31
(b) No. of properties inspected following complaint ..	445	11
(c) No. of (b) infested by :—		
Rats	204	7
Mice	238	1
(d) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than complaint	469	2
(e) No. of (d) infested by :—		
Rats	137	—
Mice	126	—

DISINFESTATION

The arrangement whereby the Department undertook the disinfestation of Corporation owned houses and the houses and furniture of applicants, prior to removal into Corporation houses, appeared to operate satisfactorily.

During the year, 38 Corporation and 25 privately owned houses were treated for the eradication of insect pests.

Water Supply

The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality. There has been filtration of all supplies, with Chlorination at the Brushes and Yeoman Hey Filterhouses and Ozonisation at Knott Hill.

During the year, the following examinations were made :—

	Number	Results	
		Satis.	Unsatis.
(a) RAW WATER			
Bacteriological examinations	—	—	—
Chemical analyses	1	1	—
(b) WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY WHERE TREATMENT IS INSTALLED			
	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological examinations	41	39	2
Chemical analyses	2	2	—
PRIVATE SUPPLIES			
Bacteriological examinations	—	—	—
Chemical analyses	—	—	—

Except for a few isolated cases, domestic water supplies are received from the town's mains.

Swimming Baths

The Corporation Baths have the following bathing accommodation :—

- 1 large Swimming Bath (100 ft. x 40 ft. — 120,000 gals.).
- 35 Private Slipper Baths (22 Gents' and 13 Ladies').
- 3 Zotofoam Baths.

The swimming bath water is purified by " Bells " Filtration Plant, having a 3 hourly turnover.

The pumps extract 15,000 gallons of water from the top and a similar amount from the bottom hourly.

Chlorination is maintained constantly at 0.5 parts/million throughout the bath.

Tests are taken several times daily to maintain an alkalinity of 200 parts per million, with a Ph. of 7.8, giving perfect filtration.

Warm showers are provided to enable each bather to wash under fresh, clean, running water before entering the swimming bath.

The private slipper baths are fitted with unlimited supplies of hot and cold water.

Zotofoam sweating baths are provided on a modern scale with shampoo and rest rooms. Brine and Pine are also given with these baths.

Zotofoam baths, together with the use of a hot room at a temperature of 130° F. are the equivalent of a Turkish Bath.

The attendances at the Baths during the year 1966 were as follows :—

Swimming Baths	..	..	..	106,877
Private Slipper Baths	..	..	..	37,147
Zotofoam Sweating Bath	..	..	..	2,416
Total	..	..	..	146,440

A Municipal Laundrette is in operation with six End Loading Wash Machines taking 26 lbs. of washing, and three Self Balancing Hydro's for drying.

Each woman is allocated her own machine, along with a deep sink with unlimited hot water for woollens, etc.

Attendance at Laundrette, 1966	..	8,674
--------------------------------	----	-------

I am indebted to Mr. D. Grogan, M.N.A.B.S., the Baths Superintendent, for kindly supplying me with much information and his co-operation in matters connected with the general arrangements.

Ten samples of water from the Public Baths were taken during the year by officers of the Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1966 BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

GENERAL SANITATION—							<i>No. of visits</i>
Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	225
Animals, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Ashbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	..	267
Conversions	..	..	..	..	..	..	446
Dirty houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	741
Drain tests : Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Colour	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Interviews with owners, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	330
" " contractors, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Offensive smells	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Offices (P.H.A. 1936)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Passages, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Refuse tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	837

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—

Enquiries into cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Visits to contacts	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Disinfections	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

SHOPS ACT 1950—

Sanitary and Welfare Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
---------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT—

Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

							<i>No. of visits</i>
VERMINOUS PREMISES—							
No. inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Disinfestations	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT—							
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	334
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT—							
Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT—							
Visits to premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	520
Visits re accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
CLEAN AIR ACT—							
Smoke Observations :	Industrial			..	..	..	27
“ “	Domestic			..	..	..	15
Smoke Control Areas :							
Advisory visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1559
Visits to Conversions			..	..	..	..	351
Survey visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	459
HOUSING—							
Public Health Act :							
No. of houses inspected			..	..	..	..	924
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	569
Housing Act :							
No. of houses inspected			..	..	..	..	203
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Overcrowding :							
No. of houses inspected			..	..	..	..	4
Rent Act, 1957 :							
No. of houses inspected			..	..	..	..	4
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act :							
No. of houses inspected			..	..	..	..	222
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	173
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	..		..	..	..	..	516

*No. of
visits*

INSPECTION OF FOODS—

Bakehouses and/or Confectioners	42
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, Canteens, Food prepar- ing premises	153
Licensed Premises, Clubs	42
Dairies, Milk Purveyors, Milk Shops	23
Fishmongers, etc.	7
Fried Fish Shops	9
Grocers	130
Greengrocers	9
Sweet Shops, Minerals, Ice Cream Makers and Vendors	16
Markets	68
Meat Shops, Stores, Stalls	101
Slaughterhouses	546
Others	25

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

In pursuance of the provisions of the above Act, there was 1 burial undertaken by the officers of your Committee.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health, including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.				
Premises (1)	Number of			
	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories with Mechanical Power	321	73	6	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	5	2	1	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ..	10	—	—	—
Total	336	75	7	—
2. DEFECTS FOUND				
Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences { Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—
(S.7) { Unsuitable or	6	5	—	—
{ Defective	—	—	—	—
{ Not Separate for Sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	—	—	—	—
Total	7	6	—	—

